BY MRS. HARRIET N. PREWETT.

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PLATFORM OF THE

State of Mississipp

We advocate such a modification of the naturalization laws, as will remedy the existing evils growing out of the same, or in case the purity of the elective franchise cannot otherwise be preserved, then we advocate their total repeal.

Ve advocate the passage of a stringent law on bither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals.

We shall vigorously maintain and defend the vested rights of all persons, whether they be native or foreign born.

We believe that America should be governed by Americans, effecting the same through the ballot-box alone, the great and legitimate instrument of all political reform in our country.

We oppose and protest against all abridge-ment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and that the Hible

intended by our fathers, and the rights of the lished in the States. States, without diminution; insisting upon, and that Constitution.

ous doctrines of this country.

who oppose us in these great American doctrines.

The principles which we advocate, are paramount to any local question of State policy, and the imperative duty of the American party as the American Party, we will make no attempt interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to revive the question of the payment of the Union the country and perpetuity to the Union. or Planters' Bank Bonds.

Adopted at Philadelphia June 5th. 1855.

The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe, -who prewhich we have advanced to the character of an stance. independant nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

principle of policy that endangers it.

tegrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real United States, in its relations with foreign govarious sections of the Union.

their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the Constitution of the

United States as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and mem-bers; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious there be no cencealment of the places of meetthe pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or ing of subordinate councils.

He takes exactly the position of the American
party; and his warning deserves the more redisputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And as corollary to the above.

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Muncipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

ents; and so to be considered a fixed

and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants; offering to the honest immigrant, who, for the love of liberty or hatred of opposition, seeks an asylum in the United States a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our phones, of felons and paupers. VI. The essential modification of the N

The repeal by the Legislatures of the States, of all State laws allowing for

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII. Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creed.

DOZ

serviency, and of punishments for political inde-

Disgust for the wild hunt after office, which haracterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the otler:-Imitation of the practice of the purer days office should seek the man, and not the ma office" and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumor candidate.

AMERICAN PARTY and privileges; the maintenance of the right of From this liberality toward a political adversaevery man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment, of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all atobtain an ascendency over any other in the munity. State by means of any special priveleges or exemption, by any political combination of its members or by a division of their civil allegiance says that "A resort to the prestige of a great

> The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dig-nified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, pure morals, and more unselfish remark that all parties that have ever existed

X. The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to of-fice, so far as it may be permitted by the Con-stitution, and consistent with the public good. XI. The education of the youth of our country in Schools provided by the State: which schools shall be common to all, without distinc-

nsidered an element of our political system and, as the Holy Bible is at once the sourse of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of We will maintain and defend the Constitution all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every

XII. The American party having arisen up demanding a faithful performance by the General on the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the

ties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought And as experience has shown it impossible The National American Platform. which seperate the disputants, and there can be it by unswerable argument. We ask then,

no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee sides over the councils, of Nations, -who conducts subject of slavery as a final and conclusive set- is out of the question: but I would not havethe affairs of men, and who, in every step by tlement of that subject in spirit and in sub-

II. The cultivation and development of a distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby de- dren that are yet unborn." "But, Shade of sentiment of profoundly intense American feel- clared as the sense of the National Council. ing; of passionate attachment to our country, its that Congress possesses no power under the conhistory and its institutions; of admiration for the stitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery rity purer days of our national existance; of venera- in the States where it does or may exist, or to "They cannot while they continue Roman Cathtion of the heroism that precipitated our Revo- exclude the State from admission into the Unlution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, ion because its Constitution does or does not recognize the Institution of Slavery as a part of her social system; and explessly pretermitting III. The maintenance of the Union of these any expression of opinion upon the power of ritual power of the Bishop of Rome, or the doc-United States as the paramount point can good, or to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence, cil that Congress ought not to legislate upon 1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or the subject of slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by kept with heretics," sweeps them all away as a large the dispense. trict of Columbia would be a violation of the advocacy of an equitable adjustment spirit and intention of the compact by which of all political differences which threaten its in- the State of Maryland ceded the District to the

ace of interest and views," between the ernments, is to exact justice from the strongest and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by pardon sins!" Such are the words of Wesley, oth. The full recognition of the rights of the all the power of the government, all its citizens and well may we all take warning by his words, veral states as expressed and reserved in the from interference with the internal concerns of from interference with the internal concerns of however free we may be from "denominational

nations with whom we are at peace. XIV. This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed, and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the principles. Let there be as 'boundless a free-principles of this hereafter. Having, as we principles Let there be as 'boundless a free-principles of the Order shall be at liberty to make known the principles." They are not addressed to Methotive lands, one where their own children may enjoy every right, privilege, and blessing, which we derive from our forefathers.

But more of this hereafter. Having, as we should "persecute no man for his religious principles." existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of National Council. C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary, JAMES M. STEVENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

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Together with a Great Variety Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver

Fancy Artic Is now the largest and best ever his city having been bought at extendes. We will sell for CASH at 1 ver COST. Guns, and many other as et cont or less.

To our old cun up promptly we say to you that if good at low prices, and the usual first is an ment to buy such articles as you wish

April 20

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MERICAN BANNER.

R. B. MAYES, POLITICAL EDITOR.

Friday Morning, Aug. 17.

Rev. John Wesley. In noticing the article of "Protestant," in the Democrat of last week, we may be permitted to or candidate.

VIII. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education, and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and training of their civil and telligious rights.

The protection of all citizens in the legal and training of their civil and telligious rights. return to him our thanks for the first kind reercise of their civil and religious rights ty," in which he does us no more than justice. ry, we are led to believe that "Protestant" deserves the like compliment, though some of his tempts by any sect, denomination or church, to expressions are calculated to "deceive the com-

with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesi- authority with those of denominational prejudices, is a favorite mode of argumentation with the truly anti-American humbug party." Without commenting on the closing phrases, we will have resorted to quotation from great authorities, and if the American party produces more of such quotations than any other, it is because principles in time past.

As an instance of this kind of argumentation Protestant cites the quotation of Wesley's letter. tion of creed or party, and free from any influ- Protestant cites the quotation of Wesley's letter, ence or direction of a denominational or partisan which he says, is ushered in "with the beat of drum and bugle blast." In the first place, there And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constiis great propriety in quoting this letter because
is great propriety in quoting this letter because
pisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; it is not merely an expression of opinion by a and by the consent of the people of America, good man, but a powerful and unanswerable argument by a great man, in favor of one of o mportant positions. Such arguments it is legitimate to adopt, wherever they may be found of the United States as it is, the Union as it was attempt to exclude it from the schools thus estab- and they must not be rejected because they carry with them an additional weight from "the prestige of a great authority." In the second Government, of all the duties enjoined upon it by Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in place, a Methodist minister of high position apwarning the description of the Slavery question by those rectains to do with the American party. Should nothing to do with the American party. Should we not therefore call up that venerable shade our institutions into peril, it has therefore become and ask his ccunsel in this trying time? His to Shade appears, and argues the cause of the great American party! He says that "no Roman Catholic does, or can, give security for his alleto reconcile opinions so extreme as those giance or peaceable behavior," and he proves 'Shade of Wesley, 'cannot our country be safe of common justice and of future peace, to abide unless the Roman Catholics are persecuted for by and maintain the existing laws upon the their religion?" He answers "Hold! Religion them persecuted at all; I would only have them And regarding in the highest duty to avow hindered from doing hurt." He adds, "I plead their opinion upon a subject so important, in for the safety of your country; yea, for the chil-Wesley," we reply, "the Papists will give secu-

for their peaceable behavior." He answers, olics; they cannot while they are members o that Church which receives the decrees of th Council of Constance, which maintains the spi spider's web. He who acknowledges the dispensing power of the Pope can give no security for his allegiance to any government. Oaths and promises are none; they are light as air; a dispensation makes them null and void. Nay, not only the Pope, but even a priest, has power to prejudices." They are not addressed to Methoprinciples Let there be as 'boundless a freedom in religion' as any man can conceive." party; and his warning deserves the more respect because he is not a heated politician, blinded by interest or passion; but eminent and pious divine, most liberal in h

who had learned to put away all bitterness, with fully endorsed its, [the letter's] contents and we fully endorsed its, [the letter's] contents and we consequently guilty of violating the Constitution hold them to the endorsement." We stuad, when they combine to withhold their votes from without holding to the fullest extent of the en- Protestants or Roman Catholics for office. We

But is it fair to

ley sanctioned bloody persecutions for religion's sake-"if he did not participate in them? Sir Wm. Blackstone, in his commentaries, pub fished twelve years before Wesley's letter, says Thou fall'st upon the earth, oh gentle rain! that the laws against Papists were "seldom ex erted to their utmost rigor." Nor is that all; he shows that they were not directed against the religion but the politics of Papists. They, with all other non-conformists, were subjected to unjust laws on account of their religious principles. Wesley opposed this warmly, indeed was a great leader in the cause of religious toleration, and explicitly states that he would "persecute no man for his religious principles: let there be as boundless a freedom in religion as any man can conceive." He then shows the distinction between the religious and political dogmas of Rome, and even for the latter, says in a subsequent letter he would not have Papists persecuted at all, but only prevented from doing hurt. Blackstone save (Vol. 4. p 55) "As to papists what has been said of th etestant dissenters would hold equally strong for a general toleration of them; provided their seperation [from the Church of England] was founded only upon difference of opinion in religion, and their principles did not also extend to a subversion of the civil government. If once they could be brought to renounce the suprema- Oh man! as you bright drops upon the stream,
The bubbles rise to show where thou art cy of the Pope, they might quietly enjoy their seven sacraments, their purgatory, and auricular confession; their worship of reliques and images; nay, even their transubstantiation. But while they acknowledge a foreign power, supemore great and good men have advocated their rior to the soverignty of the Kingdom, they cannot complain if the laws of that Kingdom will not treat them upon the footing of good subjects." So you see then the "Know Nothing English" Wesley as you contemptuously call him, is not the only one among the good and wise of old England. And Blackstone goes farther than the American party, who do not propose to make any laws which will not treat

> Again you say, "This very adulation of John Wesley and his letter evinces, that they [the American prints are not 'over much honest' in the expression of their affection for all that is native and of hatred for all that is not." This is cettainly calculated to "deceive the community." The American party feels no hatred for foreign ere. True, there are, with us, as with all othe parties, rash and unthinking men, who cannot oppose politically without hating: true also that the abusive epithets heaped continually upon our party and all its members, have provoked some all sweeping denunciations of parties or classes are unjust and unbecoming. But can you so under-Wesley, or any other foreigner who was great or good? We think no less of good qualities because they adorn men born in other climes; northy more

thed qualities because they degrade a native of merica. Did the framers of our constitution nearly out of breath. Curuth got up and thanked the crowd very politely for the honor conferred upon him. He then turned to Chambers,
and in the language of Agrippa to Paul, he
language of Agrippa to Paul, he
language of Agrippa to Paul, he the celebrated Virginia Legislature of '98 and '99 ecommended, more than the American party de mand, that the constitution ought to be so amended as to exclude foreigners from both hous-

es of Congress and all judicial and executive offices. Was it because they had learned to hate foreigners? Not at all; but because they thought the time Lad arrived when public policy required the step which they recommended. We think so too; and we regard ourselves the best friends of the foreigners. We think we show them the greatest affection when we attempt to preserve for them an asylum from oppression in their native lands, one where their own children may en-

think, pointed out several particulars in which your communication is calculated to "deceive the community," should you, on investigation, be satisfied that we are right, we trust you will make the necessary corrections. Your arguments w

Boual Rights. We find in the anti-America who had learned to put away all bitterness, with malice."

Next, Protestant says that our prints "have fully endorsed its, [the letter's] contents and we estants and Roman Catholics, and that men are

opinion; and it is no more violated by the come in this not tend to the community?" The lextent of our endormement is this—we entree the argument of Wesley, provide the peculiar measures by which the British governments have opposed those evils. We oppy other means which are perfectly and legitimate, perfectly consistent with the lection of men to calculate the community of the that he was more votes from men who hold the extraording

[From the Louisville Journal.] RAIN-DROPS. BY "WARY NEAL."

Like drops of sympathy upon a brow Scorched by the fever-heat and racked with pain, Earth's soothing angel thou!

Thou pour'st thy treasures on the frozen olina Gazette," of September 28, 1765. The And the warm influence of thy genial breath Refreshes all around.

I sit beside a brook whose turbid wave, Stirred by the heavy snower, rolls swiftly on, While countless cloud-pearls find an earthly

Beneath it, and are gone.

And, as I gaze upon the pure, bright things That settle in the earth-stained wave below and, as each drop sends forth its tiny rings That widen as they go-

think upon the heaven-sent pearls that fall Down on the bosom of this sin-stained world. breathing their gentle influence over all. Heaven's thoughts in earth impearled. And as those rings that widen as they go

Link hand in hand and mingle into one, So, surely, holy spirits sent below Live when the casket's gone.

thrown, They float to catch on earth one sunny beam, They rise, are seen, are gone!

If this, indeed, were all of life, oh God! To live-to love-to die-oh, sooner far Had I remained a thing of earth, a clod, Shone on by some lone star! But see! 'tis not the pearl-drop bubbling there

'Twas but the earthy waters which it threw Around its form, which was too heavenly fair To expose to human view.

The beauteous drop still dwells beneath the 'Twas but the earthy bubble that did burst, The pearl-drop still retains its heavenly gleam ness. Oh, human soul! as pearls beneath the brine,

Keep pure—untainted by the human birt. Stay 'neath the wave, but let thy circles twins Round the tost ones of earth! COYDON, Ind., 1855.

The Best Joke of the Season. The following account of an occurrence Wilson co., Ter., from the Lebanon Herald, did actually come off, as herein described:

"A DEMOCRATIC TRICK." On last Saturday, our friend Ed. Chambers, had an appointment at Ellis' Store in this coun- graphs. Many foreign-born citizens mis ty, to make a speech in defence of the principles of the American party. Our friend Eliis, at of our speakers and presses into the occasionaluse of intemperate and abusive language, which
whose store the appointment was made, is a rabid democrat, and was unwilling for Chambers
we always regret to hear or read. We think to have the field to himself. He accordingly sent over to his friend Sumner after his friend, in this paper, and which you fear will around the indignation of your readers, are the principles we held many years before Know Nothing. stand us as to think we admire less than yourself ented gentlemen and a fine speaker. He obey- had an existence?—that we have not gone ed the "sign of distress" and at the appointed them, but that they have come to us stand in time was upon the ground and ready to make a

At the conclusion of a very able and ingenious speech from Chambers, a loud shout was made for Curuth! Curuth! Our informant ly that they cannot avoid it! they must states that Ellis was the happiest looking man he ever saw. He shouted Curuth till he was 45 degrees below the chin. The other Demo- the souls and minds, the hopes, the fears crats looked aghast. They all finally left the ground, perfectly chop-fallen, muttering to themselves that the whole affair "was a darned Whig crime? I, an Irish Protestant,

Col Walker's Expedition.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times. common sense, what ails the man? SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Thursday, July, 12, '55. pect me, sir, to aid, either with my Since my last there has been quite an excitement here. Colonel Walker and his little party have arrived at Realejo, and he was commissioned by Castillion to come with his little party the iron boot, and drove in wedge at ty of 64 men, in company with a native com-mand of 130 recruits from Chicadega, and take which, huddling women and the Department of Rivas: but as these people can make no movement secretly, the news of their coming was received in Granada before they had fairly sailed from Realejo, and a reinforcement was dispatched forthwith to oppose, their landing. Col. Walker and his party land-by Him that liveth forever and even the control of ed about 25 miles up the coast from San Juan. ad about the same distance from Rivas, on the soil. Meantime the people at Rivas received the designing foreign priests

news of their coming and sent a courier to San upon our thores, I, an Irish Pr Juan with it, and this being passenger day, there were plenty of mimals to accommodate 200 "There is danger—for God's are Grenadians who set out at daylight, and arrived selves while you can. I knew to Biyles just in time to take Walker in flank burned Bibles, they murdered by

Six of the Americans were killed in a house could prevent (and he that they had loopholed, and the other five were killed outside, but the following day the house was fired, and the bodies of those killed outside it "from furner. was thrown on top of those that were killed insoon as it had a bide, and all burned together. This was done by order of the priesthand, who are the government here, as the Vandais of the North (as they call us) are heretics and not worthy of burness of 700.

Walker and the remainder of his men em-ked in meir vessels, that were waiting for at San Juan; and returned to Bearing its unmolested, but rather the worse for war.

South Carolina in 1765.

BOUTH CAROLINA The South Carolina Times shows that South Carolina can boast of having early adopted the

Native American principles, by publishing the following interesting and suggestive reminiscence As gentle woman at the bed of death, [ground; in the shape of an extract from the "South Caritalics and capitals are according to the origin

"It is said that at the approaching election for "REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, the "choice of Natives will be one principal object "of the electors."

The election (says the Times) was inceed crisis in the affairs of the Province, as upon it hinged the whole question of resistance to Parliamentary assumptions and usurpations. The Stamp Act, was about going into operation and the issue was to be met or evaded. It was met, and met, too, in a manly spirit; it was met in a spirit that made the Province of South Carolina in the lead of the South, and resulted, ten years after, in the inauguration of actual hostilities in the grorious action at Fort Moultrie, which was undertaken by the orders of a native Governor against the advice and authority of the foreign General who had been assigned to the Southern Department, in reliance merely on his military accomplishments, without regard to his interests and affections.

This explains the mode by which one State was enabled to maintain a glorious and successful resistance, even against a large portion-if not a majority—of residents of foreign attachments and inclination. It was the union of the natives for the rescue of the State. The plan worked well then, and it will be sufficient now on trial. It resulted then in the overthrow of foreign domination and misrule; it will, if adopted now, result in throwing off the incumbus of foreign pauperism, and foreign vice and licentious

Plain Trath from an eloquent Irishman.

Mr. J. Crawford, editor of the Protestant As rishman by birth, an a fearless and eloquent ground a few weeks ago in fav ican party, and, having been violently deno ed for this by the editor of the Florence (Ala Gazette, he has made a powerful and overw ing response, from which we take thes

them with profit and edification? the circumstance of our foreign birth we trine of the American party long before circustances forced it upon their attention so str

it and crush it or be crushed by it!

It would be of considerable advantage to you sir, if, relinquishing your present Quir actly the same motive actuates the American party. And after the constitution was framed, it was deemed expedient to extend the disqualification to the the office of Vice President—not because our nation commenced hating foreigners. Still later Whar's Sam. I want to see him. I want you charity for the opinions of those you of to be baptised in the faith right now, and thus It will give you time to practise your native be cleansed of the corrupting influences of Pro-gressing Democracy." He then took his seat amidst the shouts of "Sam's" boys. Friend El-lis' under lip suddenly fell to an angle of about

> with a party whose leading obje the temporal power of Popery, am sading against my own co scenes shall never be enacted on

dorsement. You, Mr. Protestant, refer to some severe penal statutes against Papists, as tending to show what were the measures sanctioned by Wesley as a remedy for the evils of Papacy, and leave the public to infer that we emforse the penal laws by endorsing the letter. Does the penal laws by endorsing the law of the law the first fire when all the Chinenega recruits the law of the law the first fire when all the Chinenega recruits the law of the law the law of the l